For Good Color and Heavy Growth Of Hair, Use

AYER'S

Bottle Will Do Wonders. Try It.

Purify the Blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURE and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, xoftens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoca. 25 cents a bottle. sell-ly

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER'S

RECAMIER CREAM

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131 West 31st st. ---- New York. S. S. S. cures completely all stubtern blood troubles, and wipes out all taint. Gueranteed purely vegetable, it is the only remedy that can be relied upon to thoroughly eliminate all impurities.

COAL, WOOD. "Home Ice Co."—E. M. Willis, Propr.
Tel. 489. Depot. 13½ and 14th st. wharves.
KENNEBEC RIVER ICE—Retail, wholesale and in
irload lots, at lowest market rates. Satisfaction
unranteed. Best grades Coal and Wood for
mully trade. If you suffer from tooseness of the bowels Dr. Siegert's Angostura Pitters will surely cure you.

AMERICAN SHOES.

The Effort to Introduce Them in Ire-land a Failure.

United States Corsul Taney, at Belfast, Ireland, reports to the State Department that the recent effort to introduce American shoes into that market has proved a failure. "The boot and shoe men," says Mr. Taney, "who have had any experience with American goods admit that for quality and price they compare very favorably with the home-made article, but the main drawback is the difference in style. The drawback is the difference in style. The majority of the people require a larger shoe than they do in the states, and they are accustomed to a more substantial-looking article, with a broad heel, thick soles, short vamp and box toe. In order that the objections may be overcome, American manufacturers who desire to extend their export trade upon a sound foundation should familiarize themselves with the wants of the trade before underwith the wants of the trade before under taking to supply the article. In time the prejudice of the people may be overcome by judicious management, just as the opposition to many other American articles which once prevailed is now barely perceptible."

CAPT. SUMNER'S SENTENCE.

Believed to Be Suspension for About One Year.

proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Sumner of the Columbia, tried for negligence in docking his ship at Southampton, have reached the Navy Department. The offi-cials of the department refuse to state the nature of the verdict in advance of its ap-proval by the Secretary, but it is surmised that the accused has been found guilty, and sentenced to suspension for about one year, with loss of numbers in his grade during that time.

A Business-Like Proposal.

From the Boston Herald. "A good story is told of an English min ster, who lived about seventy years ago," said Uncle Dave. "We may call him Smith, and he was a bachelor. He resisted many persuasions to marry, which his friend were constantly making, until he had reached a tolerably ripe age, and he himself began to feel the need of, or, at least, being nursed with woman's gentle care Shortly after entering one of the circuits shortly after entering one of the circuits a maiden lady, also of ripe years, was strongly recommended to him, and his friends again urged that he would better get married, representing that the lady named would not refuse to accept him, notwithstanding his eccentricities.

"'Do you think tho'?' said the dominie, for he had a very perceptible lisp. 'Then I'll go and thee her.'

"He was as good as his word. His ring at the door bell was answered by the serv-

"He was as good as his word. His ring at the door bell was answered by the serving maid. 'Ith Mith P. within?' briskly but calmly asked the lover. 'Yes, sir; will you kindly walk in?' 'No, I thank you. Be kind enough to thay to Mith P. that I with to thpeak to her a moment.' Miss P. appeared and repeated the invitation to walk in.

"No, thank you. I'll thoon explain my bitheneth. I'm the new Methodith preacher. I'm upmarried. My friends think I'd better marry. They recommend you for a wife. Have you any objection?"

"Why, really, Mr. Sm—'

"There, don't anther now. Will call thith day week for your ready. Good deal

"'Why, really, Mr. Sm—' now. Will call thith day week for your reply. Good day.'
"On that day he appeared at the door of Miss P.'s residence. It was promptly opened by the lady herself.
"'Walk in, Mr. Smith.'
"'Cannot, madam. I have not time. Start on my circuit in laif an hour. Is your anther received."

ther ready, ma'am?

ther ready, ma'am?"

"'Oh, do walk in, Mr. Smith.'

"Can't indeed, ma'am. Pleath anther me. Yeth or no?"

"Well, Mr. Smith, it is a very serious matter. I should not like to get out of the way of Providence—"

"I perfectly understand you, Mith P. We will be married thith day week. I will call at thith hour. Pleath be ready ma'am."

"He called on that day week at that hour. She was ready. They were married, and lived happily several years."

A Puzzled Mississippi Farmer.

From the Jackson News.

Last spring Jake Ehrman was reading a magazine and he saw an advertisement of some very fine corn seed. It was some kind of a "wonder," or "Smith's prolifie," or something of the sort.

But that's neither here nor there. It guaranteed that each stalk would produce five well-developed ears of corn and two nubbins; that each stalk would furnish two bundles of fodder, and that after the corn and fodder were gathered, a considerable pile of sheckles could be made by selling

pile of sheckles could be made by seming the stalks for fire wood. Now, everybody knows that Jake always has an eye to the main chance, and as he thought of that wonderful corn, visions of thought of that wonderful corn, visions of wads of "long green" to be derived from the sale of it floated before his eyes. So he invested in a bushel or so of seed. When the seed came it looked very much like any other corn, but Jake had faith.

He had ten acres of the best land on his place prepared in the most scientific manner and highly fertilized. Then he planted the corn. It came up nicely and grew wonderfully fast. It just kept on growing, and is still at it.

and is still at it.

In regard to the fodder and size of the stalks the predictions of the advertisement seem to be fulfilled. But the funny thing about it is, there isn't an ear of corn in the whole ten acres. Not a one. The corn all went to stalk and leaves. One of the stalks is at Brown Brothers stable. It is eighteen feet high and looks something like a fishing pole with leaves on it. But, what puzzles Jake, is how the

en managed to get the seed of the when that variety don't have ears Chicago Idea of Poker and Charles

From the Chicago Tribune. Charles Lamb, it will be remembered, sat up all night playing poker with Miller, who was very untidy. As daylight streamed into the room through the shutters Lamb caught sight of Miller's remarkably dirty

"Miller," said the wit, "If dirt were trumps, what haves you'd hold!"

ALL EYES ON UTAH

National Significance of the Political Fight in Progress.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SENATORSHIP

Fair Woman May Settle the Questions Under Consideration.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD

ondence of The Evening Star. SALT LAKE CITY, September 5, 1895. Nobody in Washington need be surprised to see the well-known face of George Q. Cannon make its appearance in the United States Senate, when the Utah Senators are called after the state is admitted and her new Senators elected. The preparations for the election of a legislature which is to choose United States Senators is now the chief topic here. Gubernatorial candidates, senatorial candidates, legislative candidates, aspirants for judgeships and other state offices are plentiful and active. All state officers are to be chosen at the November election, and the legislature then elected will be called together probably as soon as the President issues his proclamation admitting the state, and the struggle for the senatorships begun. The fact that each party has strong hope of capturing the legislature has produced a large and growing crop of candidates for the United States Senate. On the democratic side the most prominent are ex-Delegates Calne ard Rawlins. Both these men did the territory excellent service in Congress, and have a very strong personal as well as political following. Of course, the railroad interests are not idle, and the Union Pacific candidate for the Senate on the democratic side is P. L. Williams, who has been the attorney of that road here. On the republican side there are more candidates, and consequently less harmony. One of the strongest and most highly respected of the republican candidates is C. W. Bennett, formerly of Chicago, but for many republican candidates is C. W. Bennett, formerly of Chicago, but for many years a leading and active republican here. He is a "Gentile," or non-Mormon. Judge Goodwin, the editor of the Tribune, formerly of Nevada, but a dozen years a resident here, is also a candidate. He is not popular with the Mormons, having fired hot shot into their ranks for years; besides, he is making a very bitter fight against Col. Trumbo, who in his candidacy for the Senate has a cons. derable following. Arthur Thomas is also another prominent candidate. Frank J. Cannon, who is the recently electel delegate, is also an avowed candidate. He is a son of George Q. Cannon, the real head of the Mormon Church. In addition to these there is a well-defined belief that George Q. Cannon himself would like a seat in the Senate. He remembers, apparently not with bitterness, but with a very distinct recollection, the fact that he was refused a seat in the House because of nolygamy, and it is believed that he would like to round out his career with a term in the Senate, now that polygamy is a thing of the past. And it is not improbable, as it now appears, that if the legislature is republican Frank J. Cannon may step aside and transfer to his father the Mormon and other support he has, and elect him.

Points on Cannon's Candidacy. To those who remember Mr. Cannon's affiliations with the democrats, the suggestion that he may come to Washington as a republican Senator may seem a little strange. Other things being equal, however, it is natural that the Mormons should cast their lot with the republicans. They are naturally protectionists. That great principle was the one upon which they built up their prosperous community, and its prosperity in the midst of this desert has been something wonderful. Not only so, but there are other reasons why they seem likely to favor the republican party. The recent democratic legislation taking the tariff off of wool was a serious blow to them, for Utah is a great sheep and wool producing country. There was, prior to the removal of the duty on wool, no more reliable investment here than a large flock of sheep. It was so much so that men could ever, it is natural that the Mormons should sheep. It was so much so that men could depend with accuracy upon always getting ready returns from investments in this line, more safe and ready than any other. But the removal of the duty on wool But the removal of the duty on wood changed all that, and has strengthened re-publicanism at the same time. Then, too, the repeal of the bounty on sugar was a serious blow to the Mormons. They had established a beet sugar industry, and just got it on a paying basis, and with prospect of great success, when the democratic Conestablished a beet sugar industry, and just got it on a paying basis, and with prospect of great success, when the democratic Congress swooped down upon them and took the bounty away. Now sugar, by reason of the overproduction abroad, is cheaper than ever known, and they get no bounty on what they produce. This is embarrassing to the people whose hundreds of thousands of dollars were put into the beet sugar factory, and on the farmers who had looked forward to profit from the production of sugar beets. Beside this, the three leading men of the church, William Woodruff, Joseph Smith and George Q. Cannon, are republican in sentiment. The first two are outspoken republicans, and it is understood that Mr. Cannon's sympathies and views are with the republicans, although he sat on the democratic side when a delegate in Congress, Going even further back, it is asserted that the first Joseph Smith was a protectionist, and his writings on this subject have been made use of to align the Mormons with the republican party in former elections.

The Mormon Question.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the one question which is being asked with much anxiety here is as to the attitude of the leaders of the Mormon community, In regard to national politics. The fact that nearly two-thirds of the voters of Utahnearly two-thirds of the voters of thatthree-fifths at least—are Mormons, or subject to Mormon influence, makes this an
important question. Not only so, but the
Mormon influence extends far outside of
Utah. There are Mormon communities all
through the adjoining states and territories. The Mormons are especially an
agricultural people, and when they have
in the past found a fertile spot unoccupied
in any of the adjoining territory their
policy has been to occupy it. Little bands
of young men and women have been sent
out, year by year, to "occupy the land,"
and have done so, persistently, faithfully.
The result is that there are thousands of
Mormon votes today in Colorado, Wyoming,
Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.
Not enough to control those states and
prospective states directly, but sufficient in
rearly all of them to hold the balance of
power between the two great parties, to
give to either one with whom they may de
cide to cast their lof the control of the
state in which they are located. The Imnortance therefore, of the attitude of the three-fifths at least-are Mormons, or substate in which they are located. The portance, therefore, of the attitude of the Mormons as a body, with relation to national politics cannot be over estimated. While having a membership in their church organization of some 400,000, it is so distributed that, if swung as a body, it can control the senatorships of probably five states. That power which can control the election of ten United States Senators within the next two or four years is one that the politicians will not neglect.

The Democratic Standpoint.

While the democrats recognize the fact that there is a tendency in the direction of republicanism in the views and surroundirgs of the Mormons, they do not concede that the republicans are going to carry the coming election, or that the Mormons are l'kely te cast their lot with that party, as a class. They call attention to the fact that the early republican platform classed polygamy and slavery as "twin relies of barbarism," that the republican party originated the legislation under which the Mormons were not only compelled to give up polygamy, but under which many hardships were endured, and that the republicars time after time refused admittance of Utah as a state, even opposing it in the last Congress. They also point out the fact that until the last election there has been little evidence of republican strength in the territorial elections. Not only so, but there are many strong and prominent Mormons clesely identified with the democratic party. The fight which Delegate Caine, as a democrat, made for the Mormons while in Cona class. They call attention to the fact

gress, strengthened the democrats materially with the Mormons as a mass. It will be remembered that Mr. Rawlins made a sharp and vigorous reply to the speech of Congressman Morse of Massachusetts, who had attacked the Mormons in the discussion of the bill for the admission of Utah. This has endeared Rawlins very much to the Mormons, and strengthened the democrats accordingly. There are others who believe, too, that the influence of the Mormons will be cast in favor of a democratic legislature at the coming election for the sake of making sure that President Cleveland will issue the proclamation admitting the state, in cese the enabling act is adopted, as it doubtless will be.

Curious Phase of Woman's Suffrage.

Woman suffrage is to cut quite an important feature in the coming election in Utah, and might prove quite a serious factor in the admission of the territory as a state, and in the admission of Senators to tor in the admission of the territory as a state, and in the admission of Senators to seats in the Senate. The situation is a somewhat complicated and interesting one. Women formerly voted in Utah, but they were disfranchised several years ago, for the purpose of making the control of polygamy less difficult, for all the Mormon women voted in the interests of polygamy. When the constitution for the proposed new state was framed it provided that women should have the right to vote in the new state—should have all the rights that men have, in voting, holding office, etc. This new constitution is to be voted upon at the November election, and at the same time the voters are to vote for officers, a governor, members of the legislature, etc., who are to assume the duties of the offices, provided the constitution is adopted and the President issues his proclamation making Utah a state. Curiously, it is assumed that the women have the right to vote at the election at which the proposed constitution is to be voted upon. It is only that constitution which makes them voters if adopted, yet it is assumed that they may vote, not only on its adoption, but also for members of the legislature, governor and other state officers, at the approaching November election. This proposition, strange as it seems, has been submitted to the court of the territory and submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted to the court of the territory and the submitted t ture, governor and other state officers, at the approaching November election. This proposition, strange as it seems, has been submitted to the court of the territory, an United States court, and the democratic judge has decided in favor of the women. The case has been appealed, for the sake of a final decision before the election, to the highest territorial court and the highest territorial courts. or a final decision before the election, to the highest territorial court, and the deci-sion is now awaited with much interest. Meantime, the women are registering and preparing to vote. What the effect of this may be, either on President Cleveland's proclamation admitting the state, or on the reception of the Senators elected by a legis-lature chosen by the aid of women's votes under these neculiar circumstances is been under these peculiar circumstances, is hard to say. It might result in a contest of the seats of the Senators, in case either party see any advantage to be gained by it. Neither Party is Confident.

lature of Utah, and the subsequent eleclature of Utah, and the subsequent election of United States Senators from here, would be inaccurate. To say that both are hopeful would be true. On the whole, the democrats exhibit more confidence than do the republicans. The fact that the republicans have not been accustomed to success here, except in last fall's election, adds to the confidence of the democrats while the current belief that the vote of the Mormon women will be adverse to the republicans is another important factor in the conclusions which are reached. Beside, all Utah is for free silver, and while there has been little in recent democratic history to encourage the silver people, there is a feeling among the friends of silver that if either of the great parties is to do anything for them their only hope is in the democracy. In addition to this, there is amorently more bitterness among the republicans, and more strife over the local offices and local matters. One of the most strongly-marked features of this condition grows out of the candidacy of Col. Isaac Trumbo for the United States Senate. Mr. Trumbo is a native of Utah, of Mormon descent. He was formerly a resident here, but a decade or so ago transferred his residence to San-Francisco, where he is said to have accumulated considerable wealth. When he saw that Utah was about to come in as a state he returned, took the most prominent and costly residence of the city, known as the "Amelia palace," and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. He spends money lavishly, and is said to represent or to have some sort of business relation with the great Central Pacific rallroad interest. tion of United States Senators from here, the great Central Pacific railroad interest. His cand'dacy has awakened bitter hostility, especially on the part of the only republican paper of the city, whose editor, Judge Goodwin, is looked upon as a senatorial aspirant. This paper, the Tribunc, while the only republican organ of the city, is somewhat out of harmony, not alone with the Trumbo followers, but with many of the republicans, thus adding to the complications of the situation.

To say that either of the great parties is

confident of securing control of the legis-

The Women Will Settle It. It is clearly in the power of the Mormon leaders to determine whether Utah shall be republican or democratic at the coming election. They will tell you that it probably lies in the hands of the women of the territory to determine the result of this election, and that the tendency among the women is toward democracy. It was the territory to determine the result of this election, and that the tendency among the women is toward democracy. It was the republicans who took the right to vote away from them some years ago, and it is a democratic judge who recently decided that the women should have the right to vote in the coming election. So, it is assumed that the woman's vote may carry the new state for the democratic United States Senators. But there can be no doubt of the power of the Mormon leaders to influence the votes of the women, if they choose to do so, and to influence the votes of a large proportion of the men in the church also. No organization known to this country at the present day has been kept so thoroughly in the control of its leaders, and while there is something of a weakening of the sharply drawn lines since leaders, and while there is something of a weakening of the sharply drawn lines since the disappearance of polygamy the control of the leaders is still almost absolute. This is especially 'true with the women. There are probably 15,000 women in Utah who were plural wives, and who were put away by order of the new dispensation, which required each polygamous husband to take as his legal wife the one he first married, but to continue to support and care for the others. A beautiful "home" was erected by the church for such of the discarded wives as might need public care, but nobody has needed its shelter, so completely and thoroughly have these men cared for and supneeded its shelter, so completely and inforcughly have these men cared for and supported their ex-wives. They have given them homes, supported and cared for them, and done all they could in their behalf, and the women have loyally lived single, none of them remarrying. Those who have needed additional aid have had it from the church. That it is just as easy for the church. That it is just as easy for the leaders of the church to maintain dis-cipline among both sexes as it ever was is quite apparent. The only question whether they want to do so, and if so, which side their decision will fall.

National Importance of the Issue. With the party control of the United States Senate depending to a great extent which Utah will furnish when she becomes a state, it is not surprising that attention a state, it is not surprising that attention is turning from all parts of the country to this point, and the election which is to take place here in November. While the election of Senators does not take place at that time, the legislature which is to be chosen at that time will elect two United States Senators. The United States Senate, as matters stand today has forty-two republications. matters stand today, has forty-two republimatters stand today, has forty-two republicans, and if Dupont gets his seat will have forty-three. The democrats have thirty-seven certainly, and if you count Irby, Tillinan and Butler with them they would have forty. The populists have five, or, if you count Irby, Tillman and Butler with them, they have eight. The Senate, which has now eighty-eight members, will have ninety when Utah is admitted and her Senators seated. If these two Senators are resubliseated. If those two Senators are republican and Dupont gets his seat, the republicans will have exactly one-half of the membership, and with a probability that Jones of Nevada would vote with them on party of Nevada would vote with them on party questions generally, thus giving absolute control. If the Utah Senators are democratic, a combination of the thirty-nine democrats with the populists, most of whom are inclined to co-operate with the democrats, would give that party control, and enable it to block any party legislation which the republican House might send to the Senate during the existence of the next Congress. So it is not surprising that the attention of the politicians in all parts of the country is being turned in this direction.

tion.

Two things are very clear. One is that the new Senators from Utah will not be populists; the other is that they will be free silver men.

Accidental Beath.

The coroner's jury that investigated yesterday the death of Henry Williams found closely identified with the democratic party. The fight which Delegate Caine, as a democrat, made for the Mormons while in Congress strengthened the party here, and that which Delegate Rawlins, who is not a Mormon, but a democrat, made in last Conblame to William Taggart."

Securing Legislation.

Other Interesting and Important Busi- Nelson Released on Bail-Other Interness Transacted at the Meeting Last Right.

From the moment that President Mc-Hugh let fall the gavel which called the Federation of Labor to order at its meeting last night to the adoption of the motion to adjourn the proceedings were full of in-

First in importance, perhaps, was the action taken in reference to the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Building Trades Council by a unanimous vote, soliciting the active co-operation of the press of the city with the legislative committees of the federation toward securing some badly needed legislation at the hands of

the incoming Congress. The subject was discussed in all its bear ings, and it was the sentiment of all who expressed themselves on the subject that the continued aid of the newspapers was much to be desired. The following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice,

all voting aye: Resolved, That we solicit the active co-operation of the press with our committee in the interest of the building trades of the District of Columbia in their efforts to District of Columbia in their efforts to have passed by the incoming Congress a bill enacting that all labor done on public buildings and improvements, whether skilled or unskilled, must be employed by the day, and no work upon any of such public buildings and improvements shall be done by contract, and that the Commissioners shall be required to pay the maximum rate of wages prevailing in the respective trades in the District of Columbia, and limiting the hours of labor to eight hours per day; also a bill looking to the protection of District mechanics in the construction of proper scaffolding.

Stage Employes Complain. Something of a breeze was created by the sembly of Theatrical Stage Employes that, while it has now been about a year since they were locked out of Allen's Opera House on account of the avowal of their union principles, during which time they have had no work in that line, and although they have frequently complained to the

federation of the condition in which they were placed by their own action, their complaints have been practically ignored by the federation, which has not accorded to the matter anything like the consideration the subject is, in their opinion, entitled to. The delegates also asked that the attention of the various organizations represented in the federation be called by their respective delegates to the matter.

A number of speeches were made on the subject, and the speakers generally conceded that the federation has been censurable for its course in the matter, and the representatives of the theatrical employes were assured that they could depend upon better treatment for the future.

The theatrical employes also reported that the interior work on the new Lafayette Square Opera House is being done by nonunion men, and they asked that the name of Mr. Albaugh, the manager, be placed on the unfair list. The federation declined to grant this, but appointed a special committee to call on Mr. Albaugh and see if he will not give his work to union men.

The committee on labor bureau reported that they have not yet completed the details for the management of the bureau. It was also stated that some subscriptions have been received. The members of the federation were requested to bring the matter to the attention of their respective organizations, and to request their cooperation in making the enterprise a success. federation of the condition in which they were placed by their own action, their

Against Prof. Fanciulli.

The plasterers reported unofficially that at their last meeting they passed resolu tions declaring that so long as Prof. Fanciulli is leader of the Marine Band they will not employ the band; also requesting all labor organizations to indorse their action in the matter and further declaring that as members of a society of oring that as members of a society of or-ganized labor they seriously object to Prof. Fanciulii as the leader of the band and pledging themselves to do all in their power to induce the Secretary of the Navy to remove Prof. Fanciulii from the place he now occupies and to give the position to some one who is more in sympathy with organized labor.

organized labor.

The cigar makers reported that they have recently been making an active campaign against non-union made cigars; a large number of local organizations having been visited and the matter explained to the members. As r result a large number of members of the societies of organized labor have pledged themselves to not patronize any tobacconist who does not sell cigars made by union men. The delegates also distributed a card, bearing the names of thirty-three manufacturers in Washington and two in Alexandria, who employ union men exclusively and asked that they be patronized by the members of the federation.

The Laundry Workers.

A communication was read from the Laundry Workers' Assembly, asking that the members of organized labor societies shall exclusively patronize laundries which employ American labor.

It was ordered that in future the con-

contunction with the similar committee of D. A., No. 66, in the matter of making con-The newly elected delegates from the

The newly elected delegates from the Bricklayers' Union, laundry workers, electrical workers and stage employes were admitted and obligated.

The meeting ealled for last night to take steps looking toward securing a representative of organized labor in the board of school trustees was so poorly attended that school trustees was so poorly attended that no attempt was made to transact any busi-

Owing to the fact that the members genrally were unaware of the fact that the place of meeting of Building Trades' Coun cil had been changed from Typographical Temple to Costello's Hall, the attendance was smaller than usual. In the absence of both the president and vice president, Mr. William Silver of the Granite Cutters' Union was called to the chair. The recently elected delegates from Bricklayers' Union and Painters' Assembly were admitted and obligated. The council approved the action of the federation in placing the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway and its branches on the unfair list, and passed a resolution requesting all affiliated trades to take similar action. was smaller than usual. In the absence of

Naval Veterans' Election

The Naval Veterans' Association a Louisville last night elected officers for the ensuing year. The time and place for the next annual meeting was left to the discretion of the newly elected officers. The following were the officers elected Rear admiral, Samuel Alman of New York; commodore, E. C. Farquhar, Zanesville, Ominodore, E. C. Farqunar, Zanesville, Ohio; captain, George Fritschner, Louisville; commander, W. J. Ferguson, Philadelphia, lieutenant commander, E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn; senior lieutenant, D. B. Unday, Rockford, Ill.; junior lieutenant, James Stanley, New York; fleet surgeon, Thomas G. Henry, Cincinnadi, paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providenze, R. I.; fleet engineer, G. L. Seavy, Chicago: judge advocate, Gen. Charles Cawley, Chicago; chaplain, Rev. A. S. McWilliams, Detroit. Rev. A. S. McWilliams, Detroit.

There was a great deal of complaint made by the comrades or shipmates, owing to the fact that the date and place for holding the next encampment was left to the newly elected admiral.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: Frank Simpson of Linden, Md., and Grace Jones of this city; Hugh M. Cline and Anna Hines; William Boggett and Elizabeth Haslett, both of Alexandria Va.; Geo. A. Haines and Laura V. Matthews, both of Staunton, Va.; Charles R. Chichester and Vashti E. Hubbard; Claude F. Moyer and Jennie V. Anderson; John F. Ross and Mary C. Palmer; William M. Walles and Ida A. Bartlett; James Payne

FEDERATION OF LABOR AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA UNIFIED ITALY

esting Notes From Down

The preliminary hearing of John C. Nelon, charged with robbing the county court house on North Columbus street of of gambling paraphernalia, which was taken at his place opposite Georgetown in a raid so ne weeks ago, came up at noor yesterday before Justice Joseph S. Beach and lasted until after 3 o'clock. Mr. John H. Green represented the prisoner and Commonwealth's Attorney Marbury conducted the prosecution. Fifteen witnesses were ex smined, the stuff captured at the second raid on Nelson & Foster's place was pro luced in court and an effort made to prove that it was the same stuff which had been stored in the old court house, but none of the witnesses could positively identify it. The evidence against Nelson is purely circumstantial, though some of it appears quite conclusive. Justice Beach bailed the prisoner in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the grand jury.

Articles Recovered. Some weeks ago Lieut, Smith was notified by Miss Ewing, on upper Prince street of the loss of a fine violin. He found it for er in a few days and tried to discover who the thief could be. Yesterday he was notified of the loss of a silver card receiver

which they had just missed, and the lieu-tenant soon had that in his possession. He suspected a negro boy employed at the house and his suspicions are evidently well founded, as the boy has skipped. He will be arrested on sight. Brought Home for Burial. The body of Mrs. Nettie Lockehead, who died of typhoid fever in Washington several days ago, was brought here yesterday and interred. She was a sister of Mr. Geo. Petty of this city, and had many friends here, who recollect her before her marriage and removal to Washington.

Spoken of for Congress It is said that ex-Mayor Henry Straus will make a fight for the congressiona romination. Should Mr. Meredith decline ret omination, the friends of Mr. R. Walton Mccre of Fairfax will press him for the po-sition, but Mr. Strauss is very ambitious and should the rumor be true, there is but little doubt that he will make a desperate

Mayor's Court. Mayor Thempson had a slim docket be fere him this morning, only two cases coming up for trial. Doc Baltimore, a negro bootblack, was charged by Harry McIntosh baggage wagon driver, with disorderly conduct and interfering with his affairs, he was fined \$1. Edward Julius and Andrew Jackson (both colored) were charged by Frank Bell with assaulting him at a camp meeting at Franconia. They were turned over to the county authorities.

Mr. James R. Caton has returned from trip through the north. Mrs. William Wood of South St. Asaph street is reported ill. Mr. William Wod of upper King street

lost a little daughter last night with typhoid fever. The county

typhoid fever.

The county authorities have expended about \$2,000 putting the roads in order in the past month.

William Bryant, a negro who escaped from the chain gang in this city several weeks ago, is reported to have been killed by a train near Pittsburg recently.

It is understood that Private Charles H. Appich of the Light Infantry will be appointed quartermaster sergeant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. F. Beckham.

The next session of the Virginia Theological Seminary will begin on the 26th inst. Students will begin to arrive in a few days.

ew days. The rumor that the third regiment of Virginia volunteers will accompany ernor O'Ferrall to the Atlanta exp Virginia day, October 23, cannot be veri-

Mr. Thomas' Opinion as to the Rule Regarding Watchmen. was referred the resolution of the North-east Washington Citizens' Association for a legal expression of the Commissioners powers to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to maintain watchmen at all its crossings, holds in an opinion rendered yesterday afternoon that the Commissioners are powerless in the mat ter. His opinion in full is as follows:

ter. His opinion in full is as follows:

"I have considered the resolution of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, that you require the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company to 'keep competent watchmen at all its grade crossings all the time,' which you referred to me for opinion whether or not you may require this company to keep watchmen at any or all of its highway crossings.

"As a general rule, in the absence of statutory requirements, a raliroad com-

statutory requirements, a railroad com-pany is not bound to keep flagmen at highpany is not bound to keep magmen at mgm-way crossings.

"A traveler upon a highway, when ap-proaching a railway crossing, ought to make use of his senses of sight and hear-ing to avoid collision. The tracks of a railroad intersecting a highway at grade

ing to avoid collision. The tracks of a railroad intersecting a highway at grade is itself a warning and a proclamation of danger, which the traveler should heed. He must exercise care commensurate with the impending danger at a crossing.

"A railroad company is bound to use every reasonable precaution to prevent injury to travelers on the highway.

"The only pretense of authority for such a police regulation would be section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress, February 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 394), authorizing the Commissioners to make police regulations for the protection of life and limb. But the Supreme Court of this District has rendered that source of power very doubtful by holding (in re Sullivan, 21 Dist. Col. Rep., 139), that the reference in the joint resolution to the act of Congress of January 26, 1887 (2d Stat., 359), has the effect to make the classes of regulations provided for by that act illustrations of what is meant in the resolutions by regulations. In other words, that the regulations made under section 2 of the joint resolution must. In other words, that the regulations made under section 2 of the joint resolution must be of the classes provided for in the act of 1887. As railroad crossings were not provided for in the latter act, the joint resolution, as long as Sullivan's case stands unreversed, cannot be relied upon as supporting a regulation requiring steam railroad companies to have flagmen at their grade crossings. grade crossings.
"In my judgment, you cannot require the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company to keep watchmen at any or all of its crossings."

The Suit Dismissed.

In the case of James T. Summers against William A. Richards, in which the com plainant prayed that the sale of his prop payment of a note for \$13,000, be restrained and in which Judge Cox last week granted temporary restraining order, the oday dissolved the order and dismisse today dissolved the order and dismissed the bill. The complainant charged that Mr. Richards assumed charge of the business, that of dealing in sand, but, by incompetent management, seriously crippled it. In his answer to the suit Mr. Richards today denied having failed to properly and carefully conduct the business, and charged that but for the bad habits of the complainant himself all would have been well. Every charge made by the complainant was denied, and Mr. Albert Sillers, his counsel, joined in the motion of Mr. his counsel, joined in the motion of Mr Richards' attorneys, Messrs. John C. Fay and W. C. Prentiss, that the restraining order be dissolved and the suit dismissed.

The Hat Pin Extracted.

Horace White, who had the unusual experience of having a lady's hat pin thrust into his body, is now freed from that un-comfortable bit of steel. Yesterday Dr. ouis Kolipinski found the end of the pir and extracted it. It was thought at first that the withdrawal of the steel might induce internal hemorrhages, but such proved not to be the case, and as soon as the tiny wound heals Mr. White will be as

Members Want the Newspapers to Aid in Hearing in the Case of the Stolen Gambling Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary to Be Calebrated in This City.

A Parade and Banquet by the Italian

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the unificity on the 20th instant by the Italian rection of the Benevolent Society Unione Fratellanza Italiana, which has invited the Baribaldi Society and the Italian colonists at large to join in making the occasion one worthy of the event, which they regard as of great importance to the glory of their

Features of the Celebration. A street parade, a reception by the Ital-

ian ambassador and a grand banquet in the evening constitute the main features of the celebration. The day will be begun with a parade, which is to form on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street at 9 o'clock on the 20th inst. All the members of the Italian colony in this city, numbering, it is said, about 5,000, are invited to be present at the place of forming the parade and to take part in the festivities. They will all be provided with badges. A band of music will be on hand to head the column, which will proceed to the residence or other place to be designated by Baron Fava, the Italian minister. Baron Fava, on leaving Washington for the summer, gave up the handsome house in which he had his residence, and it is not yet known where he will be located on his return. He will reach Washington on the 19th instant and will then make known where he will receive the paraders. Baran Fava will receive the members of the Italian colony here, and it is expected he will address to them some patriotic remarks fitting to the occasion.

The Line of March.

The Line of March. The line of march will be from the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street to Indiana avenue, west via Indiana and Louisiana avenues to 5th street, north to F street, west to 15th street, north to Penn-

Louisiana avenues to 5th street, north to F street, west to 15th street, north to Pennsylvania avenue, west past the White House, and thence to the place to be designated by the Italian ambassador for the reception of the paraders.

The committee on arrangements is composed of the following: Angelo Ghiselli, president of the Benevoient Society Unione Fratelianza Italiana; F. Sanfellipo, chairman; F. S. Gulli, M. Laurenzi, J. Arancio and V. Giovanetti. Mr. G. Gatto will act as marshal and Mr. O. Vitali assistant marshal of the parade. A committee will wait upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia during the present week to invite them to the banquet to be given on the evening of the 20th instant, and also to take part in the parade, and in case of their acceptance of the latter invitation, carriages will be provided for them, as for all specially invited guests. Others who are to be given special invitations to take part in the festivities are Carlo F. Eysman, Italian consul in this city; Professor R. Fava of Columbian University, son of the Italian ambassador: Maj. Moore, P. Schiaffino, Italian consul at Baltimore, and representatives of the press in this city, as well as of La Stella D' Italia, the organ of the Italiano colony in Baltimore. Four Italian societies of Baltimore will be represented in the parade by committees, as fellows: Societa Cristoforo Colombo, Benevolent Society Unione Fratellanza Italiana of Baltimore, Societa F. Crispi, Societa Croce Bianca.

The banquet will be given in Freund's Hall by the resident society to the societies of other cities, and specially invited guests. Speeches fitting the occasion will be made, and the event will be made memorable.

The officers of the Benevolent Society Unione Fratellanza Italiana, which has taken the lead in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian unification, ara A. Ghiselli, president; S. Deslo, vice president; G. Pessagno, corresponding secretary; F. Rallo, financial secretary; A. Pavarini, D. Cristofani.

dent; G. Pessagno, corresponding secretary; F. Rallo, financial secretary; A. Pavarini, D. Cristofani, V. Giovanetti, trustees; L. Simi, treasurer; G. Arancio, vice treasurer.

LOWER DEATH RATE.

Better Conditions Prevail During the Past Week. Reports to the health department for the

past week show a continued improvement in the health of the city. The deaths in the week before last were 111 and during last fell from 21 41 to 17 93 and the decrease in mortality amounted to over 14 per cent. The absence of contagious diseases in virulent form, which has prevailed during the summer menths, was still manifest, there having been but one death from diphtheria and two from whooping cough reported. Otherwise the hygienic conditions of the city present an encouraging phase so far as to lead to expectation of a healthy fall

Women Marrying Their Juniors.

From the New York Times.

A late conversation between a number of women chanced to fall upon the common iors. It was remarked that these marriages were almost invariably happy ones. One of the group ventured the opinion that the reason for this lay in the wisdom gainknowledge thus attained as to how to manage her husband. Another thought that a man always wanted his wife to "mother him, and was best satisfied when she did, him, and was best satisfied when she did, while she was naturally satisfied by his satisfaction. A third was sure that to take care of others was a woman's true vocation and the secret desire of her heart, and that this calling was most entirely entered upon when the selfishness of extreme youth was past, and when the husband was younger than herself. Whatever the was younger than herself. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that of all these matches, which do seem to be made in heaven, almost all make a little heaven here below.

One of the talkers contributed her quota to the stories of remarkship differents.

One of the talkers contributed her quota to the stories of remarkable differences in years between man and wife. A one-time bishop of Maryland, she said, married a woman who had been one of his mother's bridesmaids, and who had made his own christening robe. He was so devotedly attached to her that, when she died from extreme old age, he mourned her memory, with no thought of filling her place all the rest of his life.

Scandal in High Life.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
"Have you heard the scandal?" asked the girl in the hammock. "No; what is it?" exclaimed the girl in

the reclining chair, interestedly. "One of the regulation divorce cases?" "Oh, no," returned the girl in the hammock. "It is in the real swagger set."

"Norsense." "Yes, it is. It concerns Reginald Devon-'You surprise me!" exclaimed the girl in

"Tou surprise me:" exclaimed the girl in the chair. "I never heard a breath of scandal involving him or his wife."
"I know it," replied the girl in the hammock. "But it has come at last, and it's such a plebelan affair, too—absolutely com-

"And he was such an aristocrat. "That's what makes it so extraordinary.
"Married her for her money, too, didn' "So every one thought."
"And now I suppose he is in love with

"He is."

"Well, that's not so very terrible after all. It's not such an uncommon thing in the swagger set."

"Oh, but you don't understand," explained the girl in the hammock. "It might not be so unusual except—except—"

"Except what?"

"Why, he is in love with his wife."

"Gracious, how terrible! How can they ever expect to maintain their social position at Newport?"

Harrison Millard Dead.

Harrison Millard, the composer, died yes terday ir New York. He wrote over 1,000 songs, the most popular of which were "Waiting," "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," "Under the Daisies," and "The Flag of the Sca." He also composed thirty-five masses for the Catholic Church, He was a veteran of the war.

PROTECT BABY.

Dangers Peculiar to Early Fall Weather.

Extrame Liability to Bad Intestinal Trouble.

Lactated Food Should Be Used in September.

Child's Digestion Left Weak By

Hot Summer.

Peril of Sudden Change in Fall to Ordinary Diet.

Mothers should remember that the baby had a hard fight through all these hot days and nights of

Even if your baby has so far resisted the lent fatal disorders, cholera infantum and diarrhoealits strength and power of digestion has certainly been much weakened. It will take but little to

overturn its stomach and precipitate an attack of the dreaded cholera infantum.

This is the history of so many fatalities among infants in September.

Prudent mothers will take the advice of physi-

class and continue to make lactated food baby's regular diet. The early fall weather is as perilous treme changes in temperature; the return home from the seashore or country brings new condition in baby's surroundings that it is not easily accused to. Physicians know that the food of chil from diarrhoea and from faulty nutrition in lac-tated food. Bables and young children always de-velop a strong appetite when fed on this best of all infant foods. Lactated food encourages under-fed bables to take a proper amount of nourishment. The difficulty and the prime importance of aronsing such a healthy desire for food has not for an in stant been left out of sight in the preparation of lactated food.

young children well nourished at all seasons.

Bables often become so weakened by faulty autrition that they grow listless, hardly hold up their heads and take little notice of things about them. Time and time again has lactated food been given to these little pining infants to the immense gratification of parents. It takes but a short time for the splendid food to brighten the dull eyes and to make a romping, nolsy, plump baby, that was but child and a source of extreme anxiety to its

dread of cholera infantum and such wasting dis-eases of childhood by lactated food. Countless mothers now sleep soundly, knowing their precious charges are safe. Lactated food fully meets every charges are safe. Lactated food fully meets every need of growing children. It is a perfect substitute for mother's milk—sugar of milk is the basis of both. Children weaned or deprived of breast milk grow steadily and keep strong and well on an ex-clusive diet of lactated food. It brings them safely through the teething period and makes them de-velop strong bones and a robust constitution. No mother with a sickly child should delay putting it on a diet of lactated food. It means a vigorous child in the place of a weakling

Ladies, Attention. Early Fall Sale

Of our new and selected Fall Closks, Suits, Cloth, Plush and Fur Capes, lasting until our regu-lar fall opening. We offer all our goods during this sale at Mama Mama II a

ZUPERCEULLESS Than we will after our opening.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, \$4.80. Worth \$8.00.
Ladies' Cloth Capes, \$3.90. Worth \$6.50.
Ladies' Plush Capes, \$6.90. Worth \$6.50.
Electric Seal Capes, \$13.25. Worth \$20.00.
Electric Seal Capes, \$13.25. Worth \$20.00.
Fou may select your fall goods row, and we will keep them for you on a small deposit.
Furs altered at reduced rates undit October 1.

The Hudson Bay FUR AND CLOAK CO.

LAND!

If anybody had told us that every one of those \$2 Lounges would be sold before 1 o'clock Monday morning we should have laughed at the idea; but it's a FACT—whole laughed at the idea; but it s a FACI—whole rows of them are waiting to be delivered—GONE—every last one of them.

In order that you may not be disappointed we have taken 35 High-back to the control of the control of

500 CASH OR CREDIT. Rockers.

\$1.50

OUR new Carpels are here—one whole double floor full of them—the newest colorings and patterns. Brussels Carpet, 50c, per yard—Ingrain Carpet, 50c, per yard—Ingrain ETAIl carpet made and laid free of cost—no charge for waste in matching figures. Get anything you need—pay when you please—weekly or monthly—

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A thing of the past when Nattans' Crystal Discovery is used. Guaranteed to restore gray or fided hair to its natural color in 3 to 10 days—positively not a dye. Stops the hair from falling out, arrests dandruff and makes the nicest dressing for the hair one can use. No poison. No sediment. No stains. Price, \$1. Trial size, 50c. KOLB PHARMACY, SOLE AGENTS, 488 THE ST. N.W. Sent, express prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price.

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